

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

Resolution W-5079
DWA

Agenda ID #14605

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF WATER AND AUDITS
Water and Sewer Advisory Branch

RESOLUTION W-5079
February 11, 2016

RESOLUTION

**(RES. W-5079). SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY.
ORDER AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF PHASE I OF
THE SOUTH EL MONTE RECYCLED WATER EXPANSION
PROJECT AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF \$2,849,315.**

SUMMARY

By Advice Letter (AL) 469, filed on September 16, 2015, and supplemented by AL 469-A, filed on November 18, 2015, San Gabriel Valley Water Company (San Gabriel), a Class A water utility, seeks Commission authorization to reflect in rates up to \$2,849,315 in capital costs that will be incurred in the construction of an extension to their existing recycled water system to deliver disinfected tertiary treated wastewater for non-potable use in landscape irrigation to customers in the City of South El Monte.

This Resolution authorizes San Gabriel Valley Water Company to go forward with Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project (Phase I) and to request a rate base offset by Tier 2 Advice Letter once Phase I, as described herein, has been completed and the actual costs of used and useful plant are known, up to a maximum of \$2,849,315.

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BACKGROUND

In the context of water scarcity, climate change, and population growth, recycled wastewater has become an increasingly important source of water for urban supply. As a leader in municipal wastewater recycling, the State of California is strongly committed to promoting and facilitating expanded production, distribution and use of recycled water. In support of its own policy¹ calling for a significant increase in the use of recycled water, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) encourages streamlining the permit process for recycled water projects. To conform to these goals, the Commission adopted in Decision 14-08-058 a policy framework for use by investor-owned water utilities in requesting authorization of recycled water projects in order to more effectively incorporate recycled water into their supply portfolio.

The proposed South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project (South El Monte Project), shown in Exhibit A of Appendix A to this Resolution, is an extension of San Gabriel's existing non-potable recycled water distribution system which will bring treated wastewater to customers within the cities of El Monte and South El Monte for use in landscape irrigation. The South El Monte Project is planned in five phases, eventually delivering up to 661 acre-feet (AF) per year of recycled water within San Gabriel's service area. The subject of this Resolution is Phase I of the project, shown in Exhibit B of Appendix A to this Resolution, which will connect a portion of the City of South El Monte to existing recycled water pipeline, enabling several primarily municipal and county properties to use recycled water instead of potable water for their landscape irrigation needs.

San Gabriel filed AL 469 in accordance with Decision 14-08-058, which provides for a Tier 3 Advice Letter process for the review and approval of "relatively straightforward, uncomplicated and cost-limited recycled water projects" that meet the following criteria: (1) a revenue impact of less than 5% of the utility's revenue requirement in the associated ratemaking area, (2) exemption from review under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality

¹ State Water Resources Control Board Recycled Water Policy, adopted in May 2009, with amendments approved in April 2013

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Act (CEQA), or completion and certification by the lead agency of NEPA/CEQA review; and (3) no direct potable water reuse.

Phase I meets each of these criteria. The estimated revenue increase associated with Phase I is \$423,367 in the first year, which represents approximately 0.6% of San Gabriel's Los Angeles County District revenue requirement. The lead agency for the purposes of environmental impact review is the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District). Upper District's Board of Directors completed its environmental impact review of the South El Monte Project on August 4, 2015, which resulted in adoption of a "Mitigated Negative Declaration of the Recycled Water Program Expansion." Finally, the South El Monte Project involves distribution of water for non-potable use in landscape irrigation.

Information submitted by San Gabriel in compliance with the requirements of D.14-08-058 is summarized in the Discussion section.

NOTICE AND SERVICE

In accordance with General Rules 4.3 and 7.2, and Water Industry Rule 4.1, of General Order 96-B, San Gabriel served copies of AL 469 to adjacent utilities and other parties requesting such notification, on September 16, 2015. In accordance with Water Industry Rule 3.3, San Gabriel also posted the advice letter on its website. San Gabriel served the supplement, AL 469-A, following the same procedure on November 18, 2015. San Gabriel will give its customers at least 30 days' notice by bill insert prior to offsetting rate increase, as required by Water Industry Rule 3.1 and General Rule 4.2 of General Order 96-B.

RESPONSE AND PROTESTS

One late-filed protest to AL 469 was received from the CPUC's Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA). ORA notes that the rate relief requested in AL 469 is not authorized by D.14-08-058, on which San Gabriel's request relies, and therefore objects to the granting of rate relief prior to completion of Phase I. In response to inquiries from ORA, San Gabriel indicated that it is only seeking approval to move forward with Phase I construction at this time, and will file for a rate base offset once construction is completed. ORA indicates in its protest that it supports this approach and recommends that San Gabriel withdraw or supplement AL 469 to clarify its request.

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In response to ORA's protest, San Gabriel filed Advice Letter 469-A on November 18, 2015. The supplement indicates that San Gabriel is not seeking a rate increase at this time, but is requesting Commission authorization to proceed with construction of Phase I and to submit a Tier 2 Advice Letter on completion in order to incorporate the recorded construction costs into rates. No protests were received to the supplement.

DISCUSSION

Attachment B to Decision 14-08-058 includes an Advice Letter Template outlining data requirements for a proposed recycled water project that meets the Tier 3 Advice Letter eligibility criteria discussed above. The Commission's Division of Water and Audits (DWA) evaluated AL 469 and its attached workpapers to ensure that San Gabriel submitted the necessary information and that the proposed project complies with D.14-08-058 and other applicable statutes and regulations. Following is a summary of the proposed project and DWA's analysis.

Description of Project

Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project, shown in Exhibit B of Appendix A to this Resolution, entails the installation of approximately three miles worth of pipeline and associated service laterals to extend San Gabriel's existing recycled water system to the east and south from the pipeline which runs northward along Loma Avenue from the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant. This extension will enable at least thirteen of San Gabriel current customers, listed in Exhibit B, to use recycled water instead of potable water for their irrigation needs.

The City of South El Monte and Valle Lindo School District, which combined account for 70% of the customers listed, each wrote letters of support for the South El Monte Project and have committed to connecting to the recycled water main when service is available. The County of Los Angeles, which is responsible for two of the other properties listed in Exhibit B, adopted a policy in 2006 that recycled water be used for irrigation where available. San Gabriel expects that the remaining customers and others nearby will choose to connect to their recycled water system once it is extended to their area.

Based on their historical water use and assumptions about the percentage used for irrigation, San Gabriel estimates that the 13 listed customers would use 60 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. AL 469 indicates that Phase I has the potential to supply

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up to 95 AFY, however that depends on further extension of the distribution system to connect additional customers. San Gabriel delivered an average of approximately 35,000 AFY of water over the last five years, so 95 AFY represents about 0.3% of its supply.

Engineering design drawings of Phase I have been completed; construction is scheduled to begin in February 2016 and be completed by December 2016.

Need for Project

Purchasing more recycled water has the potential to reduce the amount of potable water San Gabriel needs to produce. With the exception of recycled water, all of San Gabriel's water supply is groundwater, primarily from the Main San Gabriel Basin, which is an adjudicated basin. Over the last five years, San Gabriel has pumped on average twice as much water as its allocation, which has ranged from approximately 15,000 to 21,000 AFY. This is allowed by the judgment but requires that San Gabriel pay the Watermaster for replacement water imported from the State Water Project. Using recycled water for irrigation reduces the amount of groundwater San Gabriel needs to pump to meet its supply needs, thereby reducing the need for imported replacement water. The benefits associated with lessening reliance on imported water will be further discussed in the Cost-Benefit Analysis section.

Source of Water

San Gabriel will purchase disinfected tertiary treated wastewater² from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) for the same costs Upper District pays plus pumping and administrative fees. The recycled water for Phase I will come from the Whitter Narrows Water Reclamation Plant, a regional wastewater treatment plant which is owned, permitted, and operated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD). The Whitter Narrows Plant, located about two miles southwest of the customers served by Phase I, has a capacity of about 15 million gallons per day (MGD). According to the LACSD website, the treated water is used at the plant itself, sold to Upper District, and augments groundwater recharge into the

² Defined in 22 CCR § 60301.230

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Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds. One MGD scales to over 1,120 AFY, so the capacity of this plant is more than sufficient for the customers anticipated to be served by Phase I.

Integrated Regional Water Management

The South El Monte Project is approved as part of the 2014 Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. One of the goals of the IRWM Plan is to improve the reliability of the region's water supply by optimizing the use of local resources in order to reduce dependence on imported water. Increasing non-potable reuse of recycled water is identified in the IRWM Plan as one way of meeting that goal. The South El Monte Project is one of 17 approved recycled water projects listed in the 2014 IRWM Plan. Current average annual recycled water production in the Region is approximately 232,000 AFY.

Description of Partnership

The South El Monte Project is a collaborative effort between San Gabriel and Upper District, a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) that is responsible for helping to sustain adequate water supplies in the San Gabriel Valley. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between San Gabriel and Upper District was submitted with AL 469; the final MOU will be executed upon Commission authorization of Phase I. San Gabriel is responsible for the construction, ownership, operation, and maintenance of the recycled water infrastructure. Upper District will purchase recycled water from LACSD and sell it to San Gabriel. In addition, Upper District has performed or agrees to perform the following tasks:

- Provide planning and engineering support,
- Act as the lead agency with regards to CEQA compliance and prepare all necessary environmental documents,
- Prepare and submit grant funding application for Proposition 84 emergency drought funds,
- Assist San Gabriel's customers with connecting to the recycled water system, including providing on-site retrofit design, and
- Apply for grants from MWD Local Resource Programs to assist customers with retrofitting costs.

Project Capital Cost

The estimated cost of Phase I, including engineering, pipe installation, backfilling of trenches, and contingency costs, is \$4,092,440. San Gabriel will be reimbursed up to

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\$1,243,125 of these costs through funding received by Upper District from the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84). Thus the net capital cost paid by San Gabriel, and resulting increase to plant in service, is estimated to be \$2,849,315. AL 469-A clarified that this is the upper estimate of construction costs and thus the maximum amount which San Gabriel may request to incorporate into rates upon completion. San Gabriel is seeking additional outside funding which, if obtained, will further reduce its project-related expenses. At the current estimate, San Gabriel will be paying approximately \$600/AF in capital costs to distribute 95 additional AFY of recycled water through its system over a period of 50 years.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Ordering Paragraph #18 of D.14-08-058 states that a water utility “must make a showing that demonstrates to the Commission’s satisfaction the prudence of each recycled water project and reasonableness of the associated costs specified in the minimum criteria requirements prior to recovery of recycled water project costs from metered service customers. The aforementioned showing must include a cost-benefit analysis for new recycled water projects.” Attachment A to D. 14-08-058 recommends the University of California Davis’ Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analysis for Water Recycling Projects (2011) as a guideline for this analysis. According to this document, the goal of such an analysis is to identify and quantify benefits and costs of a project from a broad societal point of view in order to determine whether it is economically viable.

Using the UC Davis document as a guideline, DWA identified the main costs and benefits of this project to be related to water supply reliability and greenhouse gas emissions. These impacts are described and quantified in the following paragraphs. The maximum recycled water delivery associated with Phase I, 95 AFY, is used in this analysis, with the acknowledgement that this is the most optimistic scenario for use of Phase I infrastructure.

Water Supply Reliability

Many of the potential project benefits stem from the reduced dependence on imported water that may result from an increase in use of recycled water. Availability of water from the State Water Project (SWP) is highly variable, and cannot be relied upon during drought periods; contractors in Southern California received 5% of their allocation in 2014, 20% in 2015, and are currently slated to receive 10% in 2016.

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Impacts associated with climate change and sea level rise may make SWP deliveries even more unreliable in the future. In comparison, treated wastewater is a predictable local resource and is currently being produced in greater supply than there is demand. Because it can reduce the demand for potable water, recycled water can augment total water supply, although it is only a substitute for potable water in limited circumstances. In addition, recycled water is not currently subject to curtailment due to drought restrictions.

Using the 2015-2016 cost of replacement water assessed by the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (\$797/AF) and the anticipated cost of recycled water purchased from Upper District (\$358/AF), San Gabriel would reduce purchased water costs by \$439/AF by replacing its most expensive potable water with recycled water. This would be partially offset by reduced sales revenue due to the \$129/AF discount on the price at which the company sells recycled water, although some of that would be made up for by the additional monthly meter charge. Thus the replacement of 95 AF of imported water with recycled water can be valued at a minimum of \$29,450 per year at present costs.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Related to Energy Use

LACSD treats all water at Whittier Narrows to the same standard regardless of its end use; therefore, purchase of this water for resale has no impact on energy used for treatment. By replacing some of its potable water sales with recycled water, San Gabriel reduces the amount of water it needs to pump and treat. Based on information available on the Department of Water Resources website, it takes approximately 2,300 kilowatt hours (kWh) of energy to pump each acre-foot of water to Southern California via the SWP.³ San Gabriel estimates that it uses 260 kWh/AF to pump groundwater to the surface. The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) estimates that drinking water treatment consumes 60 kWh/AF.⁴ Therefore, replacing 95 AFY of pumped and treated groundwater (which must in turn be replenished with an

³ <http://www.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm>, accessed 1/7/2015

⁴ Ronnie Cohen, Barry Nelson, and Gary Wolff, "Energy Down the Drain: The Hidden Costs of California's Water Supply" (NRDC 2004).

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equivalent amount of imported water) with local recycled water will reduce energy consumption by about 249,000 kWh annually. This represents a 0.4% reduction in the energy used for treatment and distribution of San Gabriel's water.

Energy savings translates to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. San Gabriel estimates that each kWh of energy savings results in approximately 0.9 grams reduction in GHG emissions. Therefore a savings of 249,000 kWh per year would result in an annual reduction in GHG emissions of 0.22 metric tons.

On the other hand, construction activities produce GHG emissions. The Initial Environmental Study attached to the CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration estimates GHG emissions of 17 metric tons per linear foot of pipe, which translates to approximately 50 metric tons of GHG emissions for the construction of Phase I. Thus it will take nearly 225 years of GHG savings due to treatment and distribution of 95 AF of recycled water in place of potable water to make up for the GHG emissions created due to the installation of the associated pipeline.

These are relatively small quantities of GHG emissions; Phase I construction would produce less than 1/10,000 of a percent of California's 2013 GHG emissions, and GHG savings due to replacement of potable water with recycled water represents less than one ten-millionth of California's 2013 emissions.⁵ At the average price of carbon allowance futures in California in 2015 of \$12.77/metric ton, GHG emissions due to Phase I construction can be valued at \$638.50.⁶

Conclusion of Cost-Benefit Analysis

The value of increased water supply reliability that results from replacing 95 AF of potable water sales with recycled water far outweighs the cost of the GHG emissions produced by the associated construction. Furthermore, construction-related GHG emissions are a one-time cost, whereas replacing imported water with local recycled water provides benefits year after year. Based on the preceding analysis, the

⁵ <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm>, accessed 1/8/2016

⁶ <http://calcarbondash.org/>, accessed 1/8/2016

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Commission finds that Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project is a prudent undertaking.

DWA notes that this analysis only holds true if San Gabriel leaves in place 95 AFY of groundwater it would otherwise have pumped; if San Gabriel instead simply increases its total water sales by selling the potable water that is freed up due to replacement with recycled water, the cost-benefits analysis yields a highly unfavorable result.

Rate Design

Rate Base

Based on the maximum capital costs it anticipates being responsible for, San Gabriel estimates an increase to plant in service of \$2,849,315 as a result of Phase I construction. Using a 1.95% annual depreciation accrual rate, the impact on average rate base would be \$2,821,534 in the first year, which is 2% of average rate base for the first half of 2015, and would decrease until it is negative after 51 years.

Revenue Requirement

Incorporating changes in expenses and revenue due to replacing 95 AFY of potable water sales with recycled water, as well as taxes and return on rate base, San Gabriel estimates an increase in revenue requirement of \$423,367 in the first year, which represents 0.6% of its most recently authorized revenue requirement from AL 466-A. Using a 5% annual escalation rate in purchased water costs and 3% annual escalation rate in its own water rates, the revenue requirement impact decreases each year and becomes negative after 32 years.

Financial Impacts on New Recycled Water Customers

In order to connect to and use the recycled water system, San Gabriel's customers will need to install retrofits, which will likely cost around \$19,000 apiece. Upper District has committed to providing on-site retrofit design. Upper District also plans to submit a grant application to MWD's Local Resources Program in early 2016 to try to secure funding to reimburse customers for retrofitting costs.

San Gabriel's current recycled water tariff, Schedule LA-6, uses the same meter service charges as for general metered service but discounts the quantity rate by 15% as a customer incentive. This type of discount is common among Class A water utilities that sell recycled water. San Gabriel intends to use Schedule LA-6 for new recycled water customers added as a result of the South El Monte Project. At current rates these

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customers would save \$0.41/100 cubic feet or \$179/AF by switching to recycled water, but would incur an additional monthly meter charge of \$21 after installing a second meter. Customers identified for Phase I who replace between 1.5 and 16 AFY of potable water with recycled water would save between 1% and 13% annually on water bills, with greater savings for those who use more recycled water. Customers who use less than 1.5 AFY of recycled water would see their annual water bills increase up to about 5%. This does not take into account the recovery of capital expenses.

Cost Recovery

Installation of a separate distribution system for recycled water is a substantial investment. Utility capital improvements are generally allocated to those customers who benefit from the improvements. However, D.14-08-058 notes that recycled water projects are “less cost-effective if the investment is strictly recovered from customers that take recycled water service.” Thus the Decision adopts a policy “to allow recovery of recycled water project costs from both recycled and potable water service customers.”

Financial Impacts on San Gabriel’s Other Customers

Ordering Paragraph 17 states that project costs shall be allocated using the utility’s adopted cost allocation criteria from its most recent General Rate Case, which in this case is A.10-07-019. San Gabriel proposes to offset the additional revenue requirement resulting from Phase I construction by increasing both service charges and quantity charges for all customers by the same percentage as the increase in revenue requirement. At the current estimate of 0.6% this would increase the monthly bill for a “typical customer” (defined as having a 5/8” by 3/4” meter and using 14 ccf per month) by approximately \$0.36. Once the actual construction costs are known, San Gabriel shall file a Tier 2 Advice Letter requesting offsetting rate adjustments.

Conclusion

Ensuring that investor-owned utilities have a reliable supply of water is one of the Commission’s responsibilities. The reuse of treated wastewater represents one component in the sustainable management of reliable local sources of water. Recycled water is a renewable resource that is less impacted by drought and climate change compared to other sources. Replacement of potable water with recycled water for appropriate uses such as irrigation results in decreased pressure on potable water sources, which enhances the reliability of the State’s water supply as a whole.

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DWA has determined that San Gabriel's proposed project complies with D.14-08-058, that San Gabriel submitted the required information, and that a cost-benefit analysis demonstrates that the prudence of the proposed project. Therefore the Commission authorizes San Gabriel to construct Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project and to request a rate base offset by Tier 2 Advice Letter once Phase I has been completed and the actual costs of used and useful plant are known, up to a maximum of \$2,849,315.

SAFETY

The recycled water produced at the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant is filtered and subsequently disinfected using both chlorine and ultraviolet light in order to meet or exceed State standards for disinfected tertiary wastewater. This type of recycled water is considered to be safe for use in irrigation of parks, playgrounds, school yards, golf courses, and residential landscaping, among others.⁷

The potential exists for recycled water to enter the potable water system through cross-connections or back-flow. San Gabriel has informed the Commission that their Cross-Connection Inspector routinely inspects facilities using recycled water to ensure that no cross-connections exist and that back-flow prevention devices are in place and operating properly so that contamination of drinking water with lower quality recycled water does not occur.⁸

COMMENTS

Public Utilities Code Section 311 (g)(2) provides that the 30-day public review period may be reduced or waived for an uncontested matter in which the decision grants the relief requested. As the only protest to the original filing was resolved by the

⁷ 22 CCR § 60304

⁸ San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Interim Report of Water Quality for the Los Angeles County Division, June 2013.

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Supplement, this matter is considered to be uncontested. Accordingly, this draft Resolution was not made available for public comment.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. In Decision 14-08-058 the Commission noted the importance of recycled water to the supply portfolios of water utilities and outlined a framework for approval of recycled water projects proposed by Commission-regulated water utilities.
2. San Gabriel Valley Water Company filed Advice Letter No. 469 on September 16, 2015 requesting authorization to begin construction on Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project and to incorporate construction costs into rates.
3. One late protest was received to AL 469, objecting to the request for rate relief prior to completion of Phase I.
4. In response to the protest, San Gabriel filed supplemental Advice Letter No. 469-A clarifying that the company is not seeking a rate increase at this time, but is requesting Commission authorization to proceed with construction of Phase I and to submit a Tier 2 Advice Letter on completion in order to incorporate the recorded construction costs into rates. No protests were received to the supplement.
5. San Gabriel demonstrated that its proposed recycled water project meets the eligibility criteria for approval via Tier 3 Advice Letter.
6. San Gabriel submitted the Minimum Data Requirements for a recycled water project as outlined in D.14-08-058.
7. The prudence of Phase I is demonstrated via cost-benefit analysis.
8. The additional plant installed during Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project that is funded by San Gabriel, a maximum of \$2,849,315, should be allowed into the company's rate base.

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9. The additional plant installed during Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project that is funded through low-interest public loans or grants should be treated as contributed plant for ratemaking purposes.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. San Gabriel Valley Water Company is authorized to begin construction on Phase I of the South El Monte Recycled Water Expansion Project.
2. Upon completion of construction, San Gabriel Valley Water Company may file a Tier 2 Advice Letter requesting to incorporate recorded construction costs, capped at \$2,849,315 and subject to prudence review, into rates.

This Resolution is effective today.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly introduced, passed, and adopted at a conference of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California held on February 11, 2016; the following Commissioners voting favorably thereon:

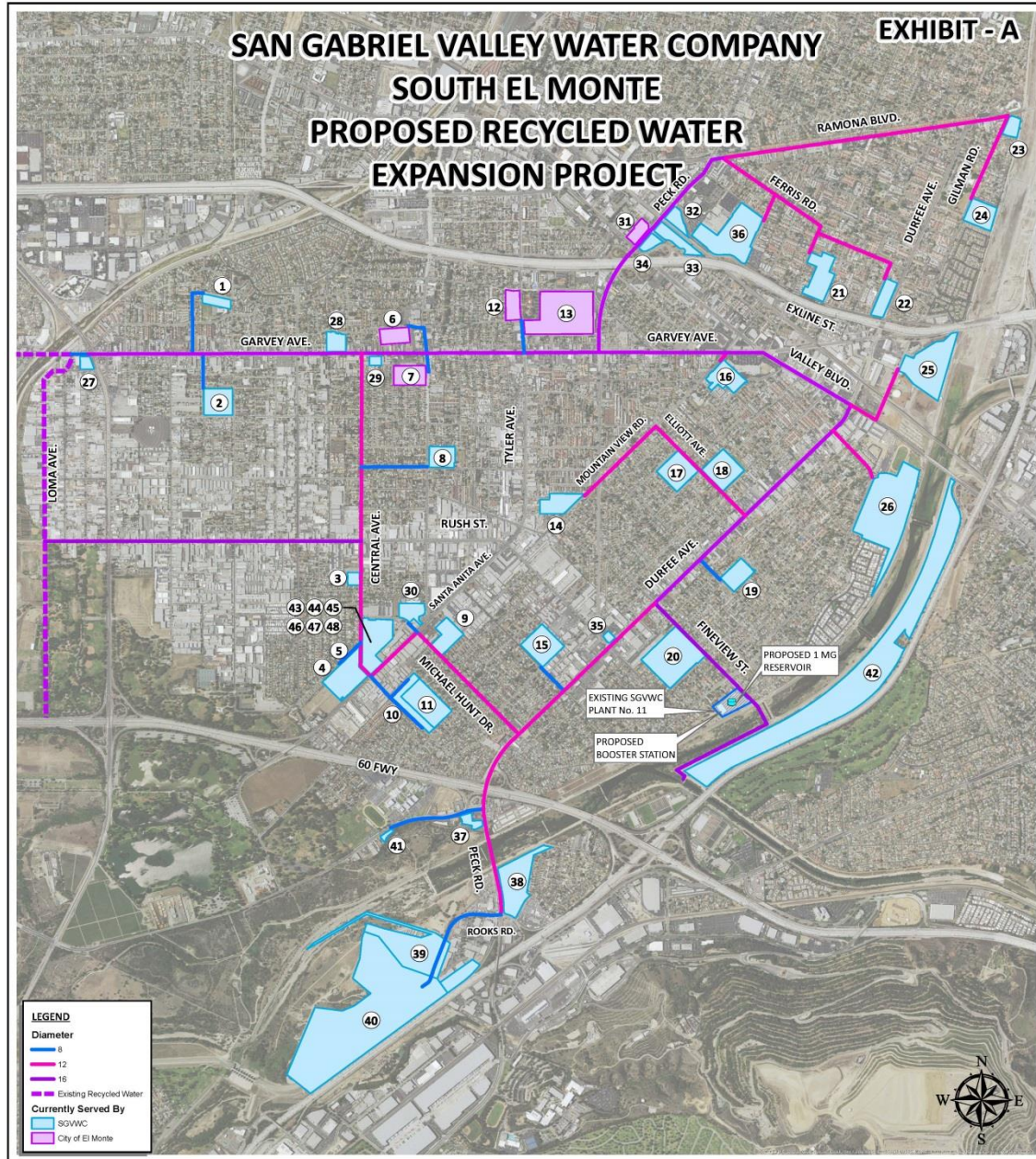
TIMOTHY J. SULLIVAN
Executive Director

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APPENDIX A



PROPOSED RECYCLED WATER CUSTOMERS

NAME	ANNUAL USAGE (AF)	NAME	ANNUAL USAGE (AF)	NAME	ANNUAL USAGE (AF)	NAME	ANNUAL USAGE (AF)
1. CORTADA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.3	15. MONTE VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	9.1	29. BUBBLE BATH CAR WASH	2.8	43. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	1.0
2. POTRERO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	7.0	16. PAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.3	30. GREATER EL MONTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	11.9	44. SOUTH EL MONTE CITY HALL	2.8
3. MARY VAN DYKE PARK	3.2	17. PARKVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	8.9	31. STAR CAR WASH	2.4	45. LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY	1.5
4. DEAN L. SHIVELY PARK	8.9	18. MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK	12.9	32. NELSON HONDA	7.5	46. SOUTH EL MONTE PUBLIC POOL	5.0
5. DEAN SHIVELY MIDDLE SCHOOL	5.2	19. MAXSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	2.8	33. WIN HYUNDAI	2.1	47. SOUTH EL MONTE COMMUNITY CENTER	2.5
6. NEW LEXINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.7	20. KRANZ INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	24.0	34. ROSS NISSAN	4.9	48. SOUTH EL MONTE SENIOR CENTER	2.0
7. WILKERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.7	21. BAKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	4.9	35. TESORO WEST COAST Co., LLC (USA GAS)	3.2		
8. MIRAMONTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	4.9	22. VOORHIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.6	36. LONGO TOYOTA	41.2		
9. EPIPHANY CATHOLIC SCHOOL	3.5	23. LA PRIMARIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.5	37. DURFEE BUSINESS PARK	2.7		
10. NEW TEMPLE PARK	16.7	24. TWIN LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	9.3	38. PECK ROAD INDUSTRIAL CENTER	8.0		
11. NEW TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	8.1	25. MADRID MIDDLE SCHOOL	19.6	39. EQUESTRIAN CENTER	5.1		
12. TONY ARCO MEMORIAL PARK	3.9	26. MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH SCHOOL	11.4	40. SPORTS ARENA/CENTENNIAL PARK	71.1		
13. EL MONTE HIGH SCHOOL	60.7	27. SUPERKLEEN CAR WASH	2.1	41. NATURE CENTER	31.9		
14. COGSWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5.6	28. GARVEY COURT SENIOR APARTMENTS	1.0	42. WCA DUCK FARM/COINER NURSERY	143		

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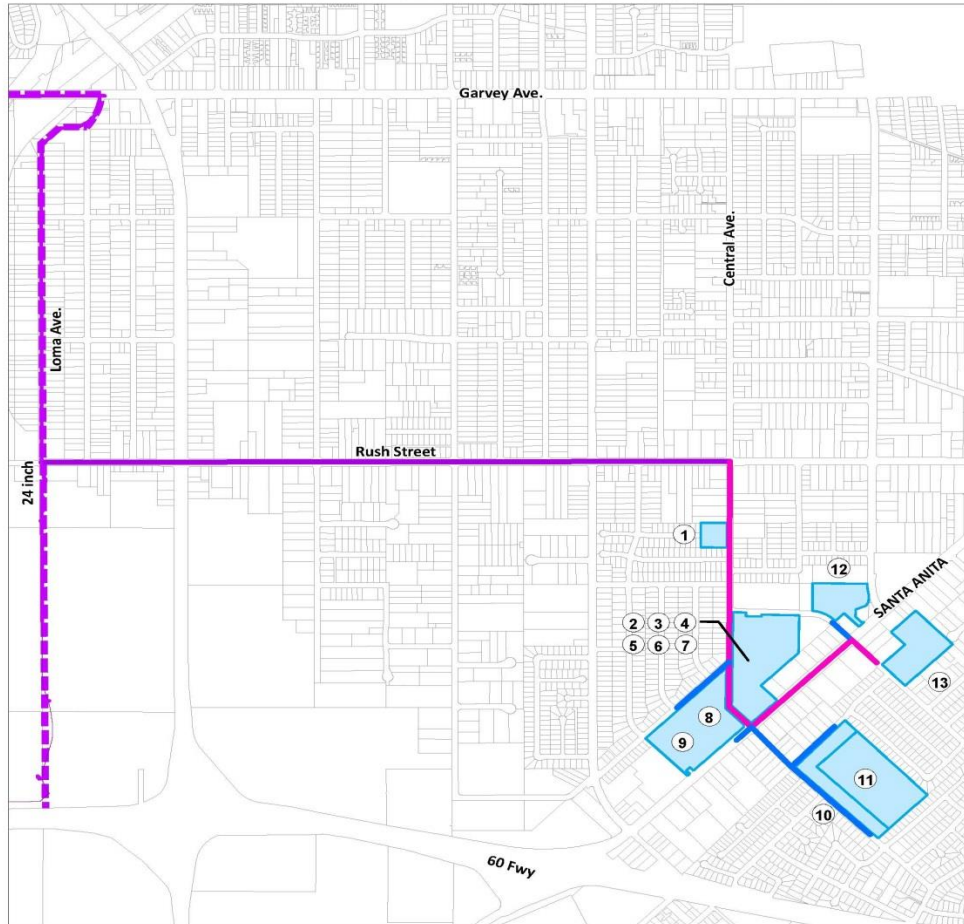
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APPENDIX A (Cont.)

EXHIBIT - B

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY SOUTH EL MONTE - PHASE 1 PROPOSED RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM



NAME ANNUAL USAGE (AF)

1. MARY VAN DIKE PARK	3.2
2. SOUTH EL MONTE SENIOR CENTER	2.0
3. SOUTH EL MONTE COMMUNITY CENTER	2.5
4. SOUTH EL MONTE PUBLIC POOL	5.0
5. LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY	1.5
6. SOUTH EL MONTE CITY HALL	2.8
7. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	1.0
8. DEAN SHIVELY MIDDLE SCHOOL	5.2
9. DEAN SHIVELEY SCHOOL YARD	8.9
10. NEW TEMPLE PARK	16.7
11. NEW TEMPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	8.1
12. GREATER EL MONTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	11.9
13. EPIPHANY CATHOLIC SCHOOL	3.5



Date: 8/3/2015

END OF APPENDIX A

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SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY ADVICE LETTER NO. 469 SERVICE LIST

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